

ination and will do all that he can, in his newspaper and otherwise, to break Bryan's hold on Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas. Similarly Charles H. Grasty, editor and principal owner of the Baltimore News, the chief afternoon paper in that city, announced that he, too, is for Johnson for the nomination, and will start a movement for him in Maryland and Virginia at once. Grasty was at the Saturday night dinner. Governor Johnson made a similar impression upon all the guests that he made upon Nelson and Grasty. As he sat down after concluding his speech, Senator Foraker, who sat fifty feet away from him, hurried up, reached over the table and extended his earnest congratulations. He was quickly followed by Senator Lodge, Senator Paynter of Kentucky, Senator Johnston of Alabama and a score or more of democratic house members. Then came Secretary Cortelyou, who said he very much desired to be introduced to the governor, and after Cortelyou came Secretary Straus, who also wanted to be introduced. The reception was an ovation, and continued until long after the dinner was over, and it is estimated that of the 250 guests, seventy-five per cent personally congratulated the governor on his speech and on the very favorable impression he had made. All this, of course, may amount to nothing in a presidential way, but it ought to be very interesting reading to the governor's many friends in Minnesota. It shows clearly the desire of the democratic leaders to break away from Bryan if possible, and it shows also the high respect in which prominent republicans hold the governor. The Washington Herald says editorially today that Governor Johnson is not an illustration of the old saying that distance lends enchantment to the view, but that the closer one gets to him the better one likes him."

OSCAR II., king of Sweden, who died December 8, is succeeded by Oscar Gustav Adolphe, the oldest son of the late king. An Associated Press cablegram says: "Gustav, the new ruler of Sweden, was born in the castle of Drottningholm. Immediately after his birth he was made Duke of Vermland. He pursued his studies from 1877 to 1878 at Upsala. In 1879 he traveled abroad, visiting most of the countries of Europe. In 1889 he returned a second time to the university at Upsala. He entered the army in 1875 and in 1892 he was given the rank of lieutenant general. In 1896 he received the appointment as inspector of the military schools and in 1898 he was made a full general. Between the years 1884 and 1891 Gustav filled the office of vice king of Norway. As a result of Gustav's persistent and strenuous effort to hold the Swedish-Norwegian union together, he earned the enmity of the radical majority in the Norwegian storting, and in retaliation the storting took away from him a yearly appanage amounting to \$12,500. Gustav's other two children are Wilhelm, Duke of Soedermanland, born June 17, 1884, who visited the United States last summer, and Erich, Duke of Westmanland, born April 20, 1889."

THE ATTENTION of the United States senate was recently taken away from politics. The story is told by the Washington (D. C.) Herald in this way: "Senator Burkett, who hails from Mr. Bryan's town, in Nebraska, although he is not of the democratic leader's political faith, is a patron of literature, particularly the Nebraska brand. He is also fond of taking time by the forelock, wherefore, he yesterday sent to each and every one of his fellow-solons a Christmas present. The gift in each case was the latest literary product of Nebraska, a very dainty little volume of stories of children, grouped under the title 'Of Such is the Kingdom,' written by Mr. Richard L. Metcalfe, and illustrated by Mr. Franklin Booth. It was published by the Woodruff-Collins Press, of Lincoln, and is, aside from its excellent literary and artistic qualities, as pretty a little book from the printers and binders standpoints as one would wish to see. 'That's one of the finest little volumes I ever saw,' said Senator Burkett, as he handed one of the volumes to a friend. 'Nebraska's proud of it, and so am I.'"

CONGRESSMAN Clayton of Alabama has introduced in the house an anti-third term resolution. Referring to this resolution the Washington Herald says: "Mr. Clayton intends to see Speaker Cannon and ask for recognition to call it up under unanimous consent, and it will then be up to the republicans to select some member to object to its consideration. The reso-

lution is in language exactly similar to the resolution offered by the late Representative Springer at the opening of the forty-fourth congress in December, 1875, when President Grant was talked of as a candidate for a third term. The house was then democratic, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 233 to 18, with 38 not voting. Among those who did not vote was Joseph G. Cannon, then serving his second term in the house, and who is the only member of the present house who was a member of the forty-fourth house. The only other members of the congress now who were members then were Senators Frye and Hale, of Maine, who were then members of the house, and both of whom voted for the resolution. The late James G. Blaine was also a member of the house, recorded as present, but not voting. Those who did vote against the resolution were Bradley, of Michigan; Denison, of Vermont; Haralson, Alabama; Hoge, South Carolina; Hubbell, Michigan; Hyman, North Carolina; Lynch, Mississippi; Nash, Virginia; Page, California; Plaister, New Hampshire; Pratt, Iowa; Smalls, South Carolina; Alexander S. Wallace, South Carolina; Walls, Georgia; G. Wylie Wells, North Carolina; John D. White, Kentucky; Whiting, Illinois."

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the St. Louis Globe democrat says: "Leading members of both parties here are discussing, with interest some significant wording of the call for the republican national convention just issued. They point to that portion which deals with the primary laws as showing a determination on the part of the national committee not to permit states to usurp the rights of the party organization to absolutely control the selection of the delegates to partisan conventions. Provisions of state laws which have been construed as dealing with a system of primaries for the selection of delegates to conventions have been purposely ignored. This, it is understood, will have no effect in Missouri, as the primary law does not contemplate the selection of delegates to national conventions, but rather their selection in district conventions and the selection of delegates at large in state conventions. One effect which the call will have is to render all selections of delegates up to this time negative. Most conspicuous of these are the six delegates chosen from Alaska for Taft and two delegates for Cannon in Representative Fordney's district in Michigan. The call is further significant, to the minds of many, because of its demand that only republican electors participate in the selection of delegates. This means the basis is laid for numerous contests before the credentials committee of the national convention."

SOME OF THE possibilities at the republican convention are described by the same correspondent in this way: "The last Chicago republican convention of 1904 contained 994 delegates. Their 994 votes were cast for Roosevelt. The Chicago convention of next June, under today's call, will contain only 980 delegates. In the 1904 convention 497 votes were necessary for a choice; in the 1908 convention 491 votes will be the necessary majority. In the last convention the states alone had 962 votes, or twice 386 representatives and twice ninety senators. Oklahoma having been admitted with two senators and five representatives, the forty-six states alone will have 966 delegates in the 1908 convention, or twice ninety-two senators and twice 391 representatives. With this explanation, the difference in the voting strength between the 1904 and 1908 conventions follows:

	1908	1904
States	966	952
District of Columbia.....	2	2
Alaska	2	6
Arizona	2	6
Indian Territory	—	6
New Mexico	2	6
Oklahoma	—	6
Hawaii	2	6
Philippines	2	2
Porto Rico	2	2
Total	980	994

Seven territorial divisions will be represented next June, with a total of fourteen votes. The same seven territories had thirty votes in the last convention. The 1908 convention will have a loss of sixteen votes from the territories, but the admission of Oklahoma as a state, with two senators and five representatives, entitling her to fourteen convention votes in 1908 instead of twelve, which she had in 1904, is a gain of two

votes from the Oklahoma region, or a net loss for the entire convention of fourteen votes. These fourteen votes are enough to seriously affect the result in a closely drawn contest such as the one in the next convention may be. In the 1880 republican convention at Chicago there were 755 delegates and 378 votes necessary to a choice. On the thirty-fifth ballot Grant had 313 votes and Blaine 257, while Garfield got 50. On the next or final ballot Garfield won by 399 votes, to Grant's 306 and Blaine's 42. There were then nine territories—Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and the District of Columbia, each with two votes in the convention—a total of eighteen votes. Fourteen of these votes stuck to Blaine until the thirty-sixth ballot, and the other four stuck by Grant. If the territorial representation in 1880 had been six instead of two votes, Blaine would have received three times as many votes from those territories, or forty-two votes instead of eighteen, or a total of 299 votes. Grant had only four of the territorial votes, but if each of the nine territories had then been allowed six votes, and all fifty-four of them had switched to Grant, he would have received 313, plus 54 votes, a total of 367 votes, or only eleven less than was necessary to nominate."

A CHICAGO dispatch to the Denver News says: "Former United States Senator William E. Mason has written a letter to Governor Deneen openly charging that United States Senator Albert J. Hopkins secured his seat in the upper house of congress by bribery, and asking that he be given an opportunity to prove his assertions before a special legislative committee empowered to subpoena witnesses. The ex-senator declares that he can produce witnesses, members of the Illinois legislature at the Hopkins election, who will testify that they received checks from Luman T. Hoy, present United States marshal in Chicago, with the compliments of Albert J. Hopkins; witnesses to prove that more than \$70,000 thus distributed was not the property of the republican state central committee, and that Hoy was not authorized by the central committee to distribute such money for campaign purposes. 'I am prepared to show,' writes the ex-senator, 'that the gentlemen guilty of this bribery now admit it and seek to excuse themselves on the ground that it was for campaign expenses. I am prepared to prove that claim to be false.' The letter is made public with the consent of Governor Deneen, secured by Mason over the long distance telephone from Springfield. Its publication opens the way for the exposure of all the facts relating to the Hopkins-Mason campaign in 1902 and 1903, which ended in the election of Hopkins to the United States senate."

AN INTERESTING dispatch from Chicago to the St. Louis Republic follows: "Receiver James C. Fetze of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago reported to the court today that he had paid \$4,356,866 to the claimants of the bank and that he had a balance of \$173,935 on hand in excess of assets over liabilities. This is the bank of which Paul O. Stensland was president. After diverting the depositors' money to his own investments he fled to Morocco, where he was captured and returned to Chicago. He is now serving a term in the state penitentiary. Stensland has always maintained that the enterprises into which he put the money he took from the bank would pay all creditors in full and the receiver's report justifies his claim. Stensland recently applied for a pardon, which was denied him."

MRS. LOUISE M. TAFT, mother of Secretary of War Taft, was a Miss Torrey and was born at Millbury, N. Y. She was married to Judge Alphonso Taft in 1854. To the character and strength of purpose which marked her, she added much charm and cultivation. All of her four children survive her—William H. Taft, secretary of war; Henry W. Taft, of New York, the well known lawyer, a former member of the board of education, candidate for supreme court justice in 1898, and recently appointed special attorney general for the government's investigation of the tobacco trust; Horace D. Taft, head of a large school for boys at Watertown, Conn., and Fannie Louise, now Mrs. W. A. Edwards, of San Diego, Cal. Judge Taft died in 1891. He was a member of General Grant's cabinet and minister to Austria and later to Russia in President Arthur's administration."